# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH MAY.

A "PAINFUL" STORY of a Parliamentary morality comes from Italy. It had been for years past the custom of the deputies of the Italian House of Commons to hang up their hats and overcoats in a long dark corridor leading to the Chamber upon pegs specially fixed there for that purpose. During the present session several legislators have been the victims of a dexterous thief, who pillaged the suspended garments of such valuables as happened to have been left in their pockets, while their owners were engaged in transacting the business of the nation. The officials of the Chamber, consulted by the Speaker, Signor Farini, as to the steps that should be taken to put an end to this mysterious proceeding appointed two members of the House to assist the quæstors in setting a secret watch upon the corridor during session hours. Two days later, as these gentlemen were at their carefully-concealed posts of observation, they detected a member of the House, one Teodosio de Domenicis, in the very act of abstracting a hundred-lire note from the pocket book of Signor Elie, the representative of Ancona. Caught red-handed, Domenicis attempted to laugh the matter off, alleging "that he had only intended to play a harmless trick upon his colleague." The House, however, declined to accept this interpretation of his performance, and forbade him further access to the Legislative Chamber. Upon inquiry into his circumstances it was found that he had once been a wealthy man, but had squandered his fortune in riotous living. The Chamber, it appears, has decided to supply him with a sum of money sufficient to enable him to quit Rome for his native place, and to "invite" him, at the conclusion of the session, to resign his seat.

IT IS STATED that the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Henry Green, Dr. W. H. Russell, and three or four other gentlemen, have recently left Liverpool for New York. It is said that his Grace, whose guests the rest of the party are to be during the whole trip, contemplates purchasing a large quantity of land in Canada, with a view of establishing a new British colony in that country.

ANOTHER Cis-Caspian railway is projected. This line would start from one of the chief Russian stations in the Tekke country, on the northern frontier of Persia, and end at Khiva. Surveys are being prosecuted vigorously. The other Cis-Caspian railway, will run, direct from the Caspian, along the northern frontier of Persia, to Askabad, and eventually to the borders of Affghansthan.

THE THIRD exhibition of native fine and industrial arts will be opened at Simla on or about the 17th of September. The object of the committee is the encouragement of "decorative industries which have a direct connection with the oriental fine arts of India, Persia, Arabia, handed down by long tradition. Encouragement is felt to be required, since many of the decorative industries now produced in India have deteriorated, through the influence of foreign ideas, in both ornament and shape." Silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit will be awarded for ivory carving wood and lacquer painting, enamel, painting on copper or gold, and Moradabad inlaid metal work.

IT IS STATED that the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, eldest son of the Grand Duke Constantine one of the brothers of the late Emperor, has been arrested near Moscow and conveyed to his father's castle, near St. Petersburg. The ground of this step would seem to be that the Grand Duke Nicholas is suspected of being concerned in political intrigues in favour of his father.

WE SUMMARIZE the following from the Press Commissioner's communique regarding Ladakh: Some excitement has been caused by an order from the Maharaja of Kashmir requiring Lamasari lands to be taxed at the same rate as land owned by the lay population. The Lamas owned more lands than was originally allowed to them, and had a nominal tax for them. This increase of taxation will lead to the increase of the provincial revenue to the extent of Rs. 20,000 per annum. There is a proposal to establish a Mission at Leh being an offshoot of the Moravian Mission at Lahul. The trade prospects in Yarkund seem exceptionally encouraging, the traders started earlier than usual taking chiefly English manufactures, Kangra tea and Indigo. A considerable quantity of charas (bhang) have come by Ladak from Yarkund and Khotea. In the place of Bokhara bhang of which little has arrived the inhabitants have got accustomed to the cheaper "Yangi Hissari" bhang. 1353 loads of horses, 1072 bullock loads, 974 ass-loads, 12,587 sheep-loads and 208 cooly load of merchandise were carried from India to Yarkund from 1st October to 31st December 1889.

TUESDAY, 17TH MAY.

A LONDON contemporary says that the homœpathic question has suddenly passed from Curzon-street to the salubrious shores of St. Leonard's and Hastings. There the Town Council, emboldened perhaps by Lord Beaconsfield's example, have just appointed Mr. Knox Shaw, a homœopathic practitioner at St. Leonard's to be Officer of Health for the urban sanitary district of St. Leonard's and Hastings. In this respect Calcutta was in advance of English towns. For more than ten years Calcutta had a Homœopath as its Health-Officer.

SIR GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY'S tomb on the Majuba Hill bears the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF
SIR GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G.,
H.M. High Commissioner for S.E. Africa.
Major-General Commanding Forces,
Born 1st November, 1835,
Killed in action on the Amajuba Mountain, Sunday,
27th February, 1881.

On the right side are the words—

"This Cross is placed here by his Wife,"

And on the left side of the stone—

"Oh! for thy voice to soothe and bless,
What hope of answer or redress,
Behind the vail, behind the vail?'

On the back of the stone are the words—

"Interred here, 1st March, 1881."

THE LAW TIMES has the following: It is certainly most strange how exceedingly unfortunate lawyers have been in their testamentary dispositions. Mr. Serjeant Hill's will was so confused that, but for the respect due to the learned serjeant, it might not unreasonably have been declared void for uncertainty. The will of Sir Samuel Romilly was badly drawn. The wills of Chief Baron Thomson, Chief Justice Holt, Chief Justice Eyre, Serjeant Maynard, Baron Wood, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Francis Vesey, jun., Mr. Preston, the eminent conveyancer, all became the subject of Chancery proceedings. Chief Justice Saunders made a devise which puzzled his executors, who were all excellent lawyers. The will of Bradley, an eminent conveyancer, was set aside for uncertainty; while the difficulty which arose from the loss of Lord St. Leonard's will is too recent to have been forgotten. In our own country look to the will of the late Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore. Though the deceased was best lawyer amongst us his Will has proved a fruitful source of litigation.

WE ARE glad to note that Mr. Satyendranath Tagore has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Surat.

IT IS reported from Beluchistan that the thefts of cattle having been committed by the Murries in the Thalli portion of the Sibi district, the Political Officer proceeded to Quetta to meet the Sirdar of the tribe. The meeting led to the recovery of the cattle stolen, and to an engagement to observe strictly the terms of the settlement lately made.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE PIONEER has the following:

There is a growing evil in Bengal which ought really to be taken up by the Government of India; we allude to the alarming increase in the use of scarlet livery by wealthy Baboos and zemindars. Scarlet was the imperial livery of the Moghuls, and Sir Thomas Roe describes the pavilions of Jehanghir as being painted a bright scarlet colour. Accordingly, when the British Government became the paramount Power in the room of the Moghuls, scarlet became the special colour of the Governor-general, and was confined to chuprasies and sepoys at Government House, and those on duty at the Foreign Office. Within the last few years, however, many natives of no official position have assumed the imperial livery, and the Government has hitherto made no effort to put a stop to innovation. This is not as it should be. Only very lately, an English nobleman of high rank got into trouble for venturing to assume something which resembled the livery of Her Majesty the Queen; and it seems improper that Baboos should use a livery in Calcutta which would not be permitted to noblemen of the highest rank in England.

But is there any rule in India on the subject?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MAY.

A LONDON Correspondent thus remarks on the obituary notices of Lord Beaconsfield: "That of the *Times* is about the worst—the most meagre and pettiest in spirit. The *Daily News* surprises one agreeably by the rare elevation and liberality of its tone. The *Standard's* contributions to the great subject are also very good indeed; but the *Telegraph* naturally bears off the palm, for the occasion was one to stimulate Edwin Arnold's genius by touching his heart. His first editorial accordingly, in Wednesday's issue, is one of those masterpieces which should not be abandoned to the rapid oblivion which swallows so much of the wise, noble, and brilliant writing of a daily Press. It ought to be reprinted as a handbill, and circulated by the hundred thousand."

OF THE books published in England during the past year 975 were theological, sermonic, or Biblical, out of a total of 4,293. Next to religious books stands the class juvenile books; third, educational, classical, and philological books. Of juvenile works there were 719; of educational, etc., 675.

DR. SAMUEL MANNING thus speaks of the religious movement in France: "I say it not from vague reports, I say it from personal investigation of the facts; I do not believe that in the world, since the days of the Reformation, there has been such a movement, such a revival, such an awakening, as seems now to be commencing in France."

AT THE Sydney Exhibition was a dwelling-house made entirely of paper and furnished throughout with articles manufactured from paper, including lamps, kitchen utensils, and stoves in which large fires were kept burning daily.

MR. HAYES, late president of the United States, on his return to his home at Fremont, Ohio, after four years most honorable incumbency of the Presidential chair at Washington, had an enthusiastic reception by his fellow townsmen. We make the following extract from his reply to their address:—

"It strikes me that this is a good place to find an answer to the question which is often heard: What is to become of the man, what is he to do, where is his place, who having been Chief Magistrate of the Republic, retires at the end of his term to private life? It seems to me the answer is near at hand and sufficient. Let him, like every other good American citizen, be willing to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare, the happiness, and the progress of his family, his town, his State, and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that sort of work which yields more individual contentment and satisfaction than the more conspicuous employment of public life from which he has retired. We all recognize in a general way that our institutions rest upon the character of the private citizens. What the people are, our Government will be. Character is formed at home; the family and the home are the unit, and the foundation of our free society, of our American civilization."

A CORRESPONDENT at Shillong, evidently a native of the Baraset Sub-Division, thus speaks of the proposed alignment of the projected Baraset Railway:

It is not easy to understand the objections of your correspondent to allow the Railway to pass by the east side of Dum-Dum. The new direction offers no scientific difficulties, no rocks to blast, no rivers to span, no mountains to cut through. Neither does the alignment present the difficulty of its running side by side of another line to the detriment of both. On the contrary it will afford facilities to many important villages which under proposed official arrangement would be left out of the track. Amongst others the villagers of Koykhallee, Solooa, Gopalpore, Narainpore, Barabaree, Pirgachee, Rajarhaut, Bistopore, Badoo, and Moheshurpore are deeply dissatisfied at the marked track. All this could be easily obviated by a little diversion to the east side of the practice field of Dum-Dum, making the line pass through Nagarebazar, Koykhallee, Gopalpore, Narainpore, Gatee and places due north towards Thakoorpokur and east Baraset. The most advantageous places where stations could be built are Thakoorpokur, junction of the Jessore, Barrackpore and Taki roads, and the outskirts of the Dum-Dum Cantonment in the north-easterly direction of the Small Arms Amunition Factory. The last named place will have the advantage of being contiguous to the residences of the European settlers there and the sub-division court, while it will draw passengers from Koykhallee, Solooa, Gopalpore, Narainpore

Barabaree, Pirgachee, and also from Rajarhat, Bistopore. It may be noted that the people from these villages do not use the Eastern Bengal Railway line from Dum-Dum Station and neither will they use the new line if the station be located as proposed. There will besides be a considerable goods traffic from Rajarhat which is a rice-mart. Under the arrangement suggested the people of Kadihatti, Gouripore and Gatee will be only 2 miles from the new station.

THURSDAY 19TH MAY.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of a fair held in the neighbourhood of that station:

A brief account of the Fair, better known as Koteeka Mela, which took place on the last day of Bysakh (12th, May 1881) and lasted for two days may not I believe, be uninteresting to your readers. There is nothing new in this fair (nor is there any thing new in any of the many annual fairs which are held on the plain) what was seen last year, has also been seen this year. Still it is interesting so far that it is an old established fair, where the hill men and women dressed in almost all the colors of rainbow, take a delight to go annually in order to make offerings to the shrine of Shiva, hence the place where the Mela takes place, and the Mela itself is called Shivapoorka Mela. It is in the territory of a petty Hindu Chief, the Ramia of Kotee, not very far from Mahashoo.

The area which the Mela occupies is compartively very small, nor was the number of visitors so very large as generally attends the big fairs at Hurdwar, Pyrag, Allahabad, but yet one may realize to a certain extent, the vivid descriptions of Hindu Institutions in the Poorans. Here I mean in this very fair you will find the fine Hindu (Ayrians in every respect) gathering from the distant parts of the hills to offer up prayers, and make sacrifices to the deity with one accord, with great religious ferver forgetting for the time all the concerns of the world, and exchanging courtesy even with their worst enemies. These men who are naturally beautiful and the females exquisitely so, all dressed in silk and gold, make a really fine spectacle, they form into so many groups, and sing and dance, men and women together, in the true Puranic fashion and amuse themselves a little in the merry-go-round style.

The Ramia receives the European visitors under a canopy, and treat them with garlands and scents. The hollow where the gathering take place is very charming, pine, beautiful pine and other trees, and wild scented flowers enhanced its beauty. This year the Mela has been well attended and every one seemed to enjoy it.

CYCLONISH NOR-WESTERS have passed over several towns and hill stations this year. A storm first broke out in Gowhatti, then in Calcutta, about the same time in Lucknow, Mussuri and Darjeeling. The greatest ravages have been committed upon trees.

A CAPITAL example is set by France to other countries. It has established savings banks in connection with the public schools; and in these children's banks, which number over ten thousand, the deposits already approximate a million dollars.

IT WOULD SEEM that the late Lord Beaconsfield became heir to a fortune of four or five lakhs in a very romantic manner. In 1851 a Mrs. Brydges Willyams, the widow of an Indian officer and herself a Jewess, wrote to Mrs. Disraeli expressing her intention of making Mr. Disraeli her heir, to which he returned a reply that he had no objection, treating the matter rather as a joke. A little later Mrs. Willyams sent to him a cheque for £1,000 towards his election expenses. Mr. Disraeli then called upon his fair correspondent, to thank her for the acceptable gift; upon which she showed him a will in which she had bequeathed to him all her property, only stipulating that he and Mrs. Disraeli should pay her a holiday visit twice a year at her home in Torquay. Four or five years after this Mrs Brydges Willyams died and Mr. Disraeli found himself possessed of £40,000 or £50,000 in cash, a quantity of plate, jewels, a fine library, and a handsomely appointed house coupled with the condition that he would see her buried in the place where it was his own intention to sleep the long sleep. She was then buried in Hughenden Church in the vault which now contains the remains also of Lord and Lady Beaconsfield.

SO SIMLA is to be permanently occupied as the head-quarters of the Government of India for eight months of the year, for we see that the Government has resolved to build new houses for the Secretariat offices.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Patrick McGuire on the fifth edition of his Catechism of Indian History. It is a useful book for the Indian student.

FRIDAY 20TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know what has become of the Dwarkanath Mitter Memorial. The delay is certainly scandalous. The Committee ought to be up and doing.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that Raja Hurronath Roy of Dubbulhatti in the district of Rajshye has made a donation of Rs. 300 to Pundit Narainchunder Bhattacharji, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to a fund which the Pundit is raising for the defrayal of the printing expenses of a Life of Sir Ashley Eden, which he has composed in Sanskrit verse. The verses are well spoken of.

A GOWHATI CORRESPONDENT thus delineates the works of the local Municipality:

Gowhati is one of the important cities of the province of Assam, but its municipal arrangements are execrable. The Municipality exists in name, it does no work. There are no drains in this city worth the name, the rain waters stagnate in the ditches, and impregnuated with decayed animal and vegetable matter, diffuse a malarious vapour immediately unbearable and prospectively the source of all noxious distempers. The roads have not been metalled for years past, a drizzling shower converts them into puddles, and the way in which they are repaired by the overseer, scattering over them loose earth which had been washed down into the side ditches, they are converted into one unmitigated slough. No conservancy carts ply in the streets the sweepings and filth therefore accummulate in heaps to rot and decompose and spread malaria and disease. The people living in the Southern parts of the town having no access to the river are obliged to be dependent upon tanks for the supply of their drinking water; there are numerous large tanks in Gowhati, but they are all unclean, overgrown with rank weeds, and the receptacles of the dirty washings of the people, and no endeavor is made to clean them or to prevent the water being polluted. It is no wonder that people using dirty waters should be frequent victims to all sorts of Zymotic diseases. Want of funds cannot be pleaded in excuse for this neglect and wretchedness. The Gowhati Municipality has an income of upwards of Rs. 30,000.

A CORRESPONDENT raises an important legal question in the following letter:

At the last Departmental Examination of Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the following question was set:—

"When may the Collector appoint a receiver?"

The law on this point is Section 56 of the Land Registration Act, which provides that in any case of disputed possession or the extent of any interest in respect of which application is made, the Collector may appoint a receiver.

Now Section 55 of the Act which provides that if an application for registration was made and the Collector was not satisfied that the *applicant* was in possession of the land in regard to which registration was asked for, he should make a summary inquiry as to the right to possession.

This Section was amended by Section 1 of Act V. (B. C.) of 1878 by which the power of the Collector to determine the right to possession was limited *only* to cases in which it was not proved that any person was in possession.

The question now is whether the Collector can appoint a receiver in any case of contest, in the face of Section 1 of Act V. (B. C.) of 1878 quoted above as soon as objection is filed at the risk of dispossessing any person in actual possession or can do so only in cases in which no one is found in possession, and it becomes necessary to determine the right to possession.

It is desirable that the Board of Revenue should clear up this point.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the affair of the Shibpore Engineering College:

Discipline like every other thing must have a limit. When it is allowed to go beyond this limit, it verges upon tyranny and gives rise to anarchy. I may punish my child or my pupil for misbehaviour, and if the punishment be reasonable and proportionate to the offence, the boy will submit to it; should the punishment be so severe as to exceed the bounds of reason he will wince under it and will try to throw off the yoke. The Shibpore College case is a remarkable instance of it. The boy Sirischunder was undoubtedly an *offender*. But had the offence he was guilty of met with an adequate punishment, this petty affair would not have taken such a serious turn. And Mr. Croft would have been saved the trouble of writing a long defence in favor of his proteges. But Mr. Fouracres instead of fining the student or reproving him for his misconduct, "took him by the arm" which may imply a great deal. This rough handling was quite uncalled-for and tended in a great measure, to degrade the teacher in the estimation of his pupils. The chief laurel that a teacher should pride himself upon winning is the good opinion of his pupils and he who finds himself incompetent for this task, ought to change his vocation.

In England the ill-treatment of boys by their teachers has always been looked upon as a great evil and the result was the publication of such books as Nicholas Nickleby and Tom Brown's School-days and others of a similar nature.

WE HAVE received the following from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent:

What we feared would result from the misleading statements made by some Calcutta Baboos at Poradah has actually come to pass. The ryots have made a strong combination and stopped rent. They have been abusing the Zemindars' Naibs and Gomastas—a Naib has already lodged a complaint in the Criminal Court against certain ryots for having used abusive language. Some Gomastas have been threatened with personal injury and they it is believed will soon give up service to escape the consequences. The ryots have submitted petitions to the Collector and the Subdivisional Officer of Kushtea praying for interference for relief from the alleged oppression of the Zemindars and reduction of enhanced rent.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes:

A Cabuli was murdered at Chuadanga, his body was found at the Bazarghat bearing the mark of an axe stroke. The Subdivisional Officer and the Police Inspector are very busy with their enquiries. The Deputy Magistrate has met with some success—he has arrested some persons with the money in their persons, robbed from their victim. There are two up-countrymen amongst the accused. Another Moulvi has turned up here who says he is a nephew of the Magurah saint. He also professes to cure obstinate diseases by means of charmed water.

SATURDAY 21ST MAY.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that "one Gudar Sahai, a highly respectable zemindar of Mozufferpore, was charged by an indigo-planter with having resisted the latter in the cultivation of indigo, and tried, convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to imprisonment for a month. On appeal the Judge has quashed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, was retained for the appellant." We hope our contemporary will publish the judgment of the Sessions Judge.

WE HEARTILY second the proposal of the *Indu Prokash* for the presentation of a purse to Mr. Martin Wood. His disinterested services deserve a grateful recognition on the part of our countrymen.

A WIDOW at Bombay murdered a new-born infant to conceal her shame, she has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Sir Madhava Rao, Minister of Baroda, has petitioned the Government of Bombay for the commutation of the sentence. Sir Madhava Rao has the sympathy of the Hindu community throughout India in this movement.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Bandhub*, a high class Bengali monthly, is a dual number. It contains several articles of varied interest. We have derived much pleasure from the perusal of the opening article.

POLICEMEN ARE POLICEMEN. It is stated that Lord Derby attended the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden, and His Lordship walked up from the station with Earl Stanhope, and was for some time refused admission to the house by a policeman who, with Spanish ideas of gentility, refused to believe that so great a nobleman could travel on foot.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon Prince Ferrokh Shah the title of Shahzada as a personal distinction. The hearty genial manners of the Prince have made him a favourite of all who know him.

THE LAST number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* contains the following items of Indian intelligence:—

Mr. M. B. Braganza (Bombay) stood 12th in the list of successful candidates in the late Competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service.

Syud Nurol Huda of St. John's College, Cambridge, received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law on March 24.

*Arrivals.*—Mr. M. K. Deb, of the Sobha Bazaar Raj family, from Calcutta, for the Bar. Mr. C. H. Underwood, from Bombay, for Medicine.

*Departure.*—Mr. Syud Nurol Huda, for Bengal.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's office:

*Simla May 14th.*—General Gordon's force left Razmak on the 13th on its way down the Shiklo Valley to Bannu

*17th.*—General Kennedy's force reached Jandola in the Zam Valley on the 16th. On 13th he marched from Razmak to Ganjal; some of the Nana Khel chiefs from the Shaktu Valley submitted on that day. From Ganjal he marched to Jandola, and expects to reach Tank on the 18th. The Khels have been submitting during the march, and a Hindu, kidnapped from the British territory, was brought in by the Mahsuds, and given up at Shangikot. The health of the troops is good. General Gordon's brigade marched from Razmak to Razani on the 13th. He expects to reach the British territory on the 19th and Bannu on 22nd. A survey escort, returing from Shoidar on the 11th May, was attacked by the Mahsuds. One Sepoy of the 20th Native Infantry was killed, and six Mahsuds were killed, and their arms brought in.

The reports received from Herat say that Ayub Khan is endeavouring to collect troops, and is issuing letters calling on the people to regard him as the champion of Islam; also that Sirdar Hashim Khan has been ordered to proceed with some cavalry to Farrah.

*18th.*—The force marched on the 17th, twelve miles from Jandola to the mouth of Tank Zam in British territory. All well.

*19th.*—It is reported at Quetta that all was going on well at Kandahar up to the 15th. The Ghilzai troops have left for Girishk. There was no news of importance from Herat.

*20th.*—General Kennedy arrived at Tank on the 18th. General Gordon re-crossed the British Frontier to-day. All well.

The Maharaja of Nepal died on the 17th instant. His heir has been placed on the throne. All is quiet hitherto.

Reports from the direction of Herat show a general belief that Ayub Khan's party is making considerable preparation for a movement of troops into Zamindawar.

*21st.*—Waziri Expedition on 18th. General Gordon marched through a difficult part of Shaktu from Barromerd to Mandwom, March was quiet and unmolested, and camp was pitched at Mandwom belonging to Abdullar section of Mahsups. On the 19th, he marched to Karkanmom which is outside of Mahsud territory, and encamped in Tori Khel lands in the mouth of the Shaktu. Two or three miles beyond the border he intended to recross the border, and encamp on the 20th at Jani Khel frontier post, and to reach Edwardesabad on the 22nd. The valley has been completely surveyed and maps made. It is reported that there is a gathering of Ayubs partizans at Naozad. From Herat reports continue to arrive that Ayub is collecting a force and materials of war, and that the Muhammadzai Sirdars and other Barakzais of Herat are co-operating with him.

THERE were 234 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 14th May of which 43 were from cholera, 3 from small-box, 63 from fevers, 20 from bowel complaints, 12 from accidents, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 41 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, and 32 persons died at the



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age of 60 and upwards. Among mixed races and non-Asiatics the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 33·4.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1880. 2. Index to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue connected with the Permanent Settlement from 1787 to 1795. 3. Report of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce N. W. P., for the kharif season, 1880. 4. The Fourth Annual Report of the Mymensing Sarasvota Samite. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association, London, for May 1881. 6. A Practical English-Sanscrit Dictionary, Vol. III. By Annundram Borooah, B. A., B. C. S. Barrister-at-Law. 7. Catechism of Indian History, fifth edition, by P. McGuire. 8. Aryadurshana—a Bengali monthly No. V. for Pouse 1287 B. E. 9. Adarini—a Bengali monthly Vol. I No. V. for Chaitra 1287 B. E. 10. Christia Mohila or the Christian Woman, a Bengali monthly, Vol. I. No. 5, for Baisakh, 1288 B. E. 11. Papers relating to the abolition of the Wards' Institution.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, May 13th.*—The Franco-Tunisian treaty places Tunis in a state of vassalage towards France. The latter has control of the finances and all foreign relations, and is entitled to send troops to any part of the country. Great excitement prevails in Italy in consequence of the treaty.

*14th.*—Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last night, concerning the Oaths Bill, to the effect that, in consequence of the opposition it met with, the ministry would withdraw the Bill, until the Irish Land Bill was passed. A long and animated discussion took place in the House relating to Government withholding important Afghan despatches until after the debate on the 24th of March last. Lord Hartington stated that Government was not responsible for the delay in producing the papers in question.

*15th.*—Numerous further arrests of Land Leaguers have been made in Ireland.

*17th.*—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government attached its fortunes to the Bill. The rejection of the present Bill would necessitate a larger measure in future, and therefore the Government would strongly oppose any amendments vitally affecting its principles.

*18th.*—Mr. Gladstone is again indisposed, and has been ordered by his physician to take rest.

*18th.*—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris that Sir Louis Malet said at the Metalic Conference of yesterday that the Indian Government would engage not to alter the present system of free mintage of silver during the period to be settled by ulterior negotiations provided a certain number of the principal States would also maintain such free mintage for the same period in the ratio of 15½ to 1. Sir Louis Malet urged France and America to persevere notwithstanding the rejective attitude of England and Germany. The speech made a good impression.

19th.—Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to transact business.

20th.—The House of Commons last night passed the second reading of the Irish Land Bill by a majority of 176. The extreme Home Rule members retired without voting. The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet last night, strongly denounced the Irish Land Bill. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Merv, dated May the 8th, stating that all the Merv Chiefs have signed and forwarded a petition to the British Minister at Teheran requesting a British alliance.

19th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the bill for *Scrutin de Liste*. The Metallic Conference has been adjourned to 30th June in order to enable all the Governments represented to deliberate on their course of action.

*19th.*—M. Garibaldi has written a letter declaring the annexation of Tunis by the French Government an insult and threat to Italy, and he considers it necessary that the Italian fleet and fifty thousand soldiers should be held in preparation to defend Italian interests.

20th.—Heavy fighting has taken place at Sookarba in Tunis between the Arabs and the French troops, the former opposing the advance of latter upon the town of Mater. Subsequently the French occupied the towns of Mater and Bega.

21st.—Lord Hartington in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night said Sir Louis Mallet's proposal at the meeting of the Bi-Mealic Conference on the 17th instant, that India would maintain a free mintage of silver during a period to be afterwards agreed upon was in accordance with instructions received from Government, but the proposal was solely conditional upon obtaining a binding agreement to a similar effect between the Powers. The India Office had received a telegram from Sir Louis Mallet explaining that the opinion he had expressed on the abstract question of Bi-Metallism was purely personal.

*Paris, May 14th.*—At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, M. de Nornandie, the French delegate said that the state of affairs in England since 1837 showed the dangers of the present system, which could not be remedied under a gold standard. Mr. Pierson, the delegate for the Netherlands Government, advocated, while M. Brock, the Norway delegate, opposed the Bi-metallic standard.

*Rome, May 15th.*—Signor Sella, of the humber (?) right has been deputed by the King to form a new Ministry.

*Algiers, May 15th.*—The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that the Treaty just concluded with the French Government was extorted by superior force. The Porte, in reply, denies the fact of the Bey of Tunis being competent to conclude the said treaty.

*Constantinople, May 16th.*—The diplomatic body here have rejected the conditions imposed by Turkey in connexion with the Greek Frontier question.

*St. Petersburgh, May 16th.*—The Russian Press announces that an extensive reduction in Military expenditure is contemplated by Government. General Scobeleff arrived here to-day.

20th.—General Scobeleff has been offered the Governorship of Turkistan but has declined the appointment on the grounds of ill health.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1881.


## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

### I.

THE Irish Land Bill is undoubtedly the greatest measure which has been introduced by Her Majesty's Government for the solution of the Irish land question. The policy of the measure is now being discussed in Parliament. It will interest the Indian reader to see how far the provisions of the Bill coincide or conflict with the Indian law on the subject or with the new Bengal Rent Bill. In the first place the Bill provides that "the tenant for the time being of every tenancy to which this Act applies, may sell his tenancy for the best price that can be got for the same, subject to the following regulations and subject also to the provisions in this Act contained with respect to the sale of a tenancy subject to statutory conditions." This provision recognizes the right of the tenant to a free sale of his holding. This right is not recognized in India generally except where it is recognized by custom. In the Bengal Rent Bill the general transferability of the occupancy tenure is recognized. We have discussed threadbare the principle of this provision, and will not therefore repeat what we have written on the subject. But the provision in the Irish Land Bill is hedged in by certain restrictions which have no place in the Bengal Rent Bill. Thus it is provided that "(1). Except with the consent of the landlord, the sale shall be made to one person only. (2.) The tenant shall give the prescribed notice to the landlord of his intention to sell his tenancy. (3). On receiving such notice the landlord may purchase the tenancy for such sum as may be agreed upon, or in the event of disagreement may be settled by the Court to be the value thereof. (4). Where the tenancy is sold to some other person than the landlord, the landlord may refuse on reasonable grounds to accept the purchaser as tenant. (5). The reasonable grounds on which a landlord may refuse to admit a purchaser as tenant are all or any of the following grounds:—(1). Insufficiency of means, measured with respect to the liabilities of the tenancy. (2). The bad character of the purchaser. (3). The failure of the purchaser already as a farmer. (4). Any other reasonable and sufficient cause. In case of dispute the reasonableness of the landlord's refusal shall be decided by the Court." These restrictions are very important. Under the Bengal Rent Bill a tenant may sell his holding to one or more persons, but under the Irish Land Bill the tenant will not be able to do so except with the consent of the landlord. Then the landlord will have the right of pre-emption, and this provision obtains in both the Bengal and Irish Bills. But the most important provision is that the landlord may on reasonable grounds refuse to accept the purchaser as tenant. These grounds are that the purchaser may be a man of straw, a *budmash*, or a bankrupt. There may be other reasonable and sufficient cause. The Bengal Bill imposes no such restrictions. It gives the tenant the absolute right of sale. Apart from the question of right the Bengal landlord objects to the right of the transferability of the occupancy tenure on precisely the same grounds, that have been made saving clauses in Mr. Gladstone's Bill. We must say that if the question of right be overruled, the conditions attached in Mr. Gladstone's Bill are fair and reasonable. This provision shews a just tenderness for the rights of the landlord. The disturbance and compensation clauses have no application to this country, and we therefore pass over them. Here the ryot seldom makes any improvements in the sense that the farmer does in Ireland. He simply cultivates the soil and extracts its product. Where he does make improvements he generally does so under special agreement, and saves himself from arbitrary interference or disturbance. There is, therefore, no parallel between Bengal and Ireland in this respect. The Bengal Rent Commission had introduced in their Bill provisions respecting disturbance and compensation, but the Government has justly rejected those provisions. Mr. Reynold's Bill does not contain them. We will not therefore comment upon this part of the Irish Bill. Then the Bengal Rent Bill makes no provision about the recovery of arrears due on account of holdings, which may be transferred by a tenant. Of course the arrears will be recoverable from the incoming tenant, because the land and the crop are both hypothecated for rent. But Mr. Gladstone's Bill is more clear and precise on this point. It says: "Where a tenant sells his tenancy to any person other than the landlord, the landlord, may at any time within the prescribed period give notice both to the outgoing tenant and to the purchaser of any sums which he may claim from the outgoing tenant for arrears of rent or otherwise. And (*a*) if the outgoing tenant does not within the prescribed period give notice to the purchaser that he disputes such claims or any of them, the purchaser shall out of the purchase moneys pay the full amount thereof to the landlord; and (*b*), if the outgoing tenant disputes such claims or any of them, the purchaser shall out of the purchase moneys pay to the landlord so much (if any) of such claims as the outgoing tenant admits, and pay the residue of the amount claimed by the landlord into court in the prescribed manner. Until the purchaser has satisfied the requirements of this sub-section, it shall not be obligatory on the landlord to accept the purchaser as his tenant." This provision takes a more sensible view of the rights of the landlord than the Bengal Bill. The former justly empowers the landlord to refuse to accept a purchaser as a tenant unless he has paid up the arrears due from his vendor, but the latter would drive him to litigation. The difference in the spirit of the two provisions is apparent. In case of dispute between landlord and tenant the Irish Bill provides that "where any purchase money has been paid into court it shall be lawful for the landlord and also for the outgoing tenant and for the purchaser to make applications to the Court in respect of such purchase money; and the Court shall hear and determine such applications, and make such order or orders thereupon as to the Court may seem just." Then the Irish Bill enacts: "Where the tenant of a tenancy to which this Act applies has bequeathed his tenancy to one person only and the personal representatives of the tenant have assented to the bequest, such person shall have the same claim to be accepted as tenant by the landlord as if the tenancy had been sold to him by the testator. Where the tenant of any such tenancy has bequeathed his tenancy to more than one person, or dies intestate, his personal representative shall, if the landlord requires a sale to be made, within 12 months after the death of the tenant sell the tenancy, and in case of their default the landlord may sell the same. Where the tenant of a tenancy dies intestate and without next of kin, such tenancy shall pass to the landlord." This section recognizes the right of inheritance and bequest. But it would not recognize joint tenancy, which is the bane of the Bengal land system. We admit that under the Indian law of inheritance joint tenancy cannot be avoided, but something ought to be done to prevent infinitessimal sub-division of land. There could be no stability in agricultural improvement, if the lands were liable to be sub-divided without let or hindrance. In case of failure of heir the land under the Bengal Rent Bill will lapse to Government, but under the Irish Bill it will lapse to the landlord. Need we say that the last is an equitable provision. The Irish Bill then contains this important provision: "The tenant shall not presistently refuse to allow the landlord, or any person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, he or they making reasonable amends and satisfaction for any injury to be done or occasioned thereby, to enter upon the holding for any of the purposes following—that is to say, mining or taking minerals; quarrying or taking stone, marble, gravel, sand, or slate; cutting or taking timber or turf; opening or making roads,

drains, and watercourses; viewing or examining the state of the holding and all buildings or improvements thereon; exercising any rights of hunting, shooting, fishing, or taking game or fish which belong to the landlord." There is no corresponding section in the Bengal Rent Bill. On the contrary the Rent Commission give the right to the tenant to cut trees and dig tanks without the consent of the landlord. In this respect the Irish Bill shews a proper regard for the landlord's rights and interests. Further, the Irish Bill provides: "The tenant shall not do any act whereby his holding becomes vested in a judgment creditor or assignee in bankruptcy. Agistment or letting in conacre or for the purposes of temporary depasturage shall not be deemed a sub-letting for the purposes of this Act. During the continuance of a statutory term in a tenancy consequent on an increase of rent by the landlord, the Court may, on the application of the landlord, and upon being satisfied that he is desirous of resuming the holding for some purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate, or for the benefit of the labourers in respect of cottages, gardens, or allotments, authorize the resumption thereof by the landlord, and require the tenant to sell his tenancy to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court as being full compensation to the tenant. Provided that the rent of any tenancy subject to statutory conditions may be increased in respect of capital laid out by the landlord under agreement with the tenant to such an amount as may be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant." This is a most important provision. In this country the landlord has no right to re-enter upon his land on any ground whatever. He cannot resume any holding for the improvement of that holding or of the estate by paying a fair price for the same to the tenant. The absence of this provision paralyzes the efforts of the landlord for improvement. All lands except waste lands being occupied the landlord cannot make any experiment in agriculture or carry out any improvement scheme, though he may be prepared to lay out any amount of money. His hands are tied. His helplessness was best illustrated when Sir George Campbell asked some zemindars to give lands for model farms. They said that they had no lands in their possession except khamar or nijjote lands. They had no right to resume lands even on payment of fair price. In this respect the Bengal zemindar has not the essential rights of a proprietor. He is the owner of the land, and yet he cannot resume it when it is once let out to a tenant with the right of occupancy. Under this section of the Irish Land Bill a landlord may take over a holding, improve it, and then let it out at increased rent. Such a provision would afford the landlord important facilities for improvement. Lastly Mr. Gladstone's Bill provides that the tenant shall not, without the consent of his landlord, sub-divide or sub-let his holding, Mr. Gladstone has here cut the gordian knot. He wont allow sub-division or sub-letting of land without the consent of the landlord. This provision will benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. But our Bengal legislators are simply floundering on this subject. They do not know what to do in the matter. They would not interfere with sub-division or sub-letting, and by not doing so they will only help the superior tenant to rack-rent the actual tillers of the soil. This is the difference in the spirit of Bengal and Irish legislation.

## THE SHIBPORE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

We are glad to learn that the Government has thought fit to enquire into the complaints of the students of the Shibpore Engineering College. The Director of Public Instruction has accordingly come down from Darjeeling, and on Thursday last a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the College was held for the purpose. We wish this enquiry had preceded the orders of the Director; he would have then known the real truth about the case, and could have based his decision upon it, and the students would have appreciated it. These complain that they have been condemned unheard. Even now the enquiry was conducted *exparte*. The expelled students should have been invited to be present and state their grievances. The only witnesses on their behalf were two students, who have been re-admitted, and their evidence we hear fully substantiated their statements. They stated that Mr. Fouracres has been habitually rude and insulting to the students, called them "pigs," "not gentlemen," "jackals,"and so forth, and did not shew proper attention to their convenience and comfort. The charge of assault we are told was clearly proved. A duftry was placed before the Board, and Mr. Fouracres was asked to shew how he had handled the boy Shirishchunder Lahiri. He first laid his hand upon the shoulder of the duftry, and as he did not move he put his hand upon the nape of his neck, in other words he collared him. We should like to know whether students of the Engineering Colleges in the United Kingdom are handled and hustled in this fashion. Mr Fouracres admitted another important fact. He said that there was no order that the students of one shop should not go into the other shops, though in the Director's orders it was assumed that Srishchunder Lahiri was guilty of a gross breach of discipline because he a student of carpenter's shop had gone to the fitter's shop without permission. The *gravamen* of the complaints of the students was that Mr. Fouracres made an invidious distinction between the Eurasian and Bengali boys, and they ought to have been allowed an opportunity to prove this serious charge. We do not know what decision the Board of Visitors have come to, but we believe there was sufficient evidence adduced to shew that the complaints of the students had a good substratum of truth. The case of Srishchunder Lahuri was the last spark which led to the explosion. While we would hold out strongly for discipline, we are at the same time of opinion that it should not be enforced at the expense of our common humanity. Boys are boys, and if they are treated with gentleness, kindness, consideration and forbearance, they can be governed with the greatest ease. All successful teachers of Hindu youths testify that they are amenable to reason and appreciate kindness. The Halheds, the Derozios,the Richardsons,the Kerrs, the Joneses, and the Sutcliffes never found it difficult to manage Hindu boys. If our boys now-a-days shew some impatience, it is because they are impatient of the gulf which now lies between themselves and their European teachers and professors. There is little of that personal intercourse between themselves and their professors which used to characterise academic life in former days. Will it be believed that the professors of the Presidency College hardly know the students by name? Where so marked is the distance between the students and their professors, how could there be that respect and affection for the latter on the part of the former, which ought doubtless to subsist? The present alienation between students and their professors is much to be regretted, and the Director would do well to cure this evil instead of insisting upon what appears to the Indian mind heartless discipline. We have already said that the students should have submitted to the orders of the Director, right or wrong, that it is not their function to judge what he says or does, that it is their part to obey, but the Director will doubtless perceive that obedience will be cheerful when it is based on a sense of justice. He considers the joint memorial of the students a gross infringement of discipline, but the students of all schools and colleges in India had all along enjoyed this privilege, and they were never before punished for making a combined representation. This has been the case from the time of the late Council of Education. We have heard of a case in which the students of the Sanscrit College in a body made a complaint to Mr. Cameron, then President of the Council of Education, against some college functionary, and Mr. Cameron, far from considering the combined representation subversive of discipline, made a strict enquiry into the matter, and gave the redress sought for. Not many years ago there were three instances in the Presidency College in which Mr. Sutcliffe received joint representations, and in all those instances the students had a favorable hearing. In one case Mr. Stevenson had to apologize, in the other Mr. Bellet was transferred from the Presidency College,and in the third we do not recollect the result. We believe the Director's Office has now discovered an old order of the Bengal Office going so far back as 1863, signed by Mr. Eden as Secretary, interdicting combined representation, but in that letter the Government also impressed very strongly upon the teachers their duties towards their students. The Director would do well to publish the letter of the Bengal Govt. and to tell Mr. Fouracres to act in its spirit. As regards the students of the Shibpore College they had never seen this Bengal Office order, which had not been circulated, nor had they ever been told before that the submission of a joint memorial was an act of insubordination. On the contrary they had been taught to believe otherwise, because such joint memorials had been received from them. In the Director's letter on the present case reference is made to a representation from the students, which had been refused for its tone and language, but not a word was then said that its submission was against discipline. Even the case under notice would not have have led to the present unpleasant issues, if the Principal had refused to forward the joint memorial on the ground that it was opposed to rules of discipline. Possibly the Principal was not wiser than the students, and if so why should the students alone be punished? We cannot help thinking that Mr. Croft has acted hastily by issuing his orders of the 4th instant. Why did he not himself refuse to receive the memorial, and reprimand the students and refer the matter to the Board of Visitors for enquiry? What we object to is his adoption of the Jetwood form of justice—execution first and investigation afterwards. What is the Board of Visitors for, if they are to be ignored, as they were ignored in the first instance, for enquiry into matters of this kind. The enquiry, which is now being made, we repeat, ought to have been instituted before the issue of the Director's fiat. Now that the first excitement is over we hope the Director will review the whole matter calmly and dispassionately. We are of opinion that if any body is seriously to blame in this sad business, it is the Principal of the College. If he had exercised ordinary judgment, tact, and discretion, and tried to pour oil over troubled waters, the present scandal would not have occurred. The students themselves say that if Mr. Downing, the Principal on leave, had been here, they would not have been placed in this humiliating position. The Principal of a College is a governor of humanity in microcosm, and if he lacks the essential qualifications for this responsible office, he is not fit to hold it. But we would advise all parties concerned in the matter to let bye-gones be bye-gones. We would advise the students to submit to discipline, to express contrition for making a joint memorial in ignorance, and to withdraw it. We would venture to advise the Director to receive their contrition in good spirit, to reprimand and warn them, and to restore them to their privileges. And lastly we would advise Mr. Slater and Mr. Fouracres to treat the students as rational beings, not as "pigs," to shew them kindness and sympathy, and to teach them by their own behaviour how to behave themselves. Example teaches better than precept. In conclusion we would take the liberty to say one word to Sir Ashley Eden. He has justly achieved a high reputation for great administrative tact, but what will the British public and Parliament think of it when they come to know that a great educational experiment in Bengal, which is his own child, has collapsed because the educational authorities have failed in tact, judgment, and sympathy. The boys may be in fault, and we should remember that they are at best boys, but big boys ought to know how to govern little boys.

## MR. HYNDMAN ON INDIA.

Mr. Hyndman has laid our countrymen under a fresh obligation by directing again the attention of the British public to the financial and eco-

nomical condition of India. He has addressed to an English journal a thoughtful and interesting letter on this subject. He begins by expressing a hope that the Kandahar question having been finally set at rest, the British public will now give their attention to the much more serious question of the financial and economical situation in India. He pertinently remarks that the great danger to be faced in the near future, is one beside which Russian intrigue in Afghanistan or elsewhere is a trifle. Every sensible and right-thinking man will concur in this view, but the misfortune is that the average Englishman does not take the slightest interest in Indian affairs. The subject is too dry for him, and he cannot command the patience required in mastering it. The arduous task of reforming the finances of India cannot, however, be accomplished unless the House of Commons take up the matter in right earnest; and as the House reflects the opinion of the constituencies, the humblest elector may help on this important work, by awakening to the great responsibility which every Englishman owes to the one-fifth of the human race, whom England has undertaken to govern. Those noble-minded Englishmen, who direct the attention of their countrymen to the actual state of things existing in India, are, therefore, entitled to our sincerest and warmest gratitude.

After pointing out that England has contributed but one-fourth to the expenses of the Afghan war, that the economies hitherto introduced have by no means been sufficient, that the home charges are still so heavy that they alone will bring about most serious embarrassments unless immediate reductions are made, Mr. Hyndman observes that the Liberals themselves are mainly responsible for that wholesale Europeanization and borrowing out of the country, which have had so disastrous an effect upon the prosperity of India. He then goes on to say:—"It is fortunate, indeed, that the present Government has a vast majority ready to back a determined policy of retrenchment and reform in this direction at any rate. For no long time can now pass before the real truth about India, so long obscured by the grave but intentional misrepresentations of high-placed Indian officials, is made manifest to the world. The very Budget which was analyzed the other day in your columns proves conclusively what mischievous nonsense has been put forward by those who have been talking surplus of five millions. Those figures prove that the deficit for the year 1879-80 was £4,882,000, and the deficit for 1880-81 £8,269,000. Let us at least understand where we are. These fictitious surpluses, which even Major Baring seems to favour, these exclusions of this or that or the other item from the current account, have been the bane of Indian finance for a quarter of a century. But there is no getting away from the fact that in spite of all the optimist lectures and addresses, which have lately been tumbled upon the country India is suffering from chronic deficits—no matter how occasioned—and has to borrow more and yet more money . . . . I have never seen or heard any one who argued that we could increase our present taxation without grave political danger. Strange to say, too, the favourable view of the position is almost entirely confined to men who have been in the Indian services or draw large incomes from India. Thus, then, notwithstanding all attempts to reassure Englishmen at home figures make it only too clear that the present, like all recent Budget statements, begins and ends in deficit. The much desired surplus still remains in the near or far distance, according as the looker-on is sanguine or accurate in his observation of facts." Now, it is only by carrying out vigorously a policy of retrenchment that the Government can place the finances of India on a sound and satisfactory footing. There is great room for reduction of expenditure in all branches of the administration. But the vested interests are too strong to permit the execution of a policy of rigid economy. Almost every class in England directly benefits by the excessive Europeanization in India, and people interested in the existing state of things can not be expected to raise their voice against it. It is true that some reductions have been made in public works expenditure; but much more still remains to be done. The military charges absorb now about 45 per cent. of the net revenue of India; and, what is more serious, no limit can be placed to the extent to which India may not be exhausted by this drain on her resources. The civil expenditure and the home charges have also grown with remarkable rapidity since the transfer of the Government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown. The annual charge for interest on the Public Debt has in twenty years increased by about 100 per cent. There is no surplus of ordinary revenue beyond ordinary expenditure, every contingency as war or famine inevitably leads to the debt being increased. This state of things, if allowed to continue, will cause serious embarrassment and bring India on the brink of insolvency.

Coming to the economical condition of the mass of the people on whom financial prosperity depends, Mr. Hyndman writes: "Every independent authority, from Mr. Caird onwards, is agreed that affairs in many parts of India look as bad as they can for the agriculturists. Our rule has been too often a curse to the people. A system which results in deterioration of the soil to such an extent as to threaten a general catastrophe in the opinion of an expert like Mr. Caird, and which—on most inaccurate figures—is shown by Mr. Hunter to leave forty millions of people year after year, with very insufficient food must surely be rotten at the core. The five millions tons of surplus food-grains which Sir Richard Temple and others have paraded before us are as imaginary as the £5,000,000 of surplus revenue invented to influence the retention of Kandahar." As we discussed at some length in a recent issue the present economical position of India in connection with Sir Richard Temple's Manchester, lecture, we need not repeat what we then said. While nothing is being done to improve the material condition of the people, the heavy drain on the resources of the country continues. Mr. Hyndman thus concludes his letter: "One good feature, and one only there is. Mysore after fifty years of British rule, has just been handed back to native administration. Would that similar arrangements under reasonable control could be made elsewhere! Mysore has been ill dealt with of late years, and we return the province in a bad state. But portions of our own territory are much worse managed, and the only hope of improvement lies in the restoration in some form or other of native rule. This would be clear to all if India were not represented in this country by Anglo-Indian officials. I am quite aware, that it is hopeless to suggest the change now. The vested interests are at present too strong for either justice, humanity or common sense to prevail. But when an appeal is made from the classes who directly benefit by the excessive Europeanization of India to that which has no such self-interest in ruining our great dependency one may reasonably hope for a better result." Yes, the restoration of Mysore has inspired our country with high hopes. The event, as we have said, marks an epoch in the history of British rule in India. The rendition of Mysore should be followed by the restitution of the Berar provinces to their rightful owner, the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is perfectly idle to hope for the restoration of Native rule in provinces which, like Mysore and the Berars, are not held in trust. But the excessive Europeanization of the country should by all means be put a stop to, if England desires to govern us for our benefit. The present system of administration has already caused incalculable mischief which it would be no easy task to repair. Our rulers should abandon the notion that India is a rich country and can afford to be governed on a lavish scale. They should bear in mind that Oriental peoples are satisfied with less complex judicial and revenue system than European nations; that the great secret of governing the former is to let them alone as far as possible; that the importation of Western laws and institutions without considering whether they are suited to the conditions existing here has in many instances ruined the people; and that every change is not necessarily an improvement. Above all they should realize that England holds India, not primarily for her own aggrandizement, but for the good of the dumb millions of human beings whose destinies have been committed to her hands. If the resources of India be rendered subservient to the selfish interests of Englishmen, British rule would prove a curse, instead of a blessing.



## THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

### II.

IN introducing into the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure Mr. Whitley Stokes repeated what he had said before that the primary object of the measure was to substitute a single Act of 568 sections for fifteen enactments containing 1,055 unrepealed sections. He again contended that many advantages would result from recasting the Code of 1872 with which the name of Sir James Stephen is connected, so as to combine with it the substance of the High Courts' Act and the Presidency Magistrates' Act, and thus to give to India a single and complete Code of Criminal Procedure and carry out, so far, the policy of providing a simple and uniform system of law for the country. Five Judges of the Calcutta High Court, strongly supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, have expressed their opinion that the defects of the present Code could be cured by an Amending Act. But this common-sense view of the case does not, as might be expected, commend itself to the approval of the Law Member. He says: "But the Code which contained 541 sections, had already been amended by an Act (XI of 1874) of 47 sections. The new Amending Act proposed by the Judges would contain at least 200 sections, providing for the 112 amendments in substance to which he had referred, and about ninety necessary amendments of the wording of the present Code. Now since Act X. of 1872, with the Amending Act of 1874, contained 588 sections, the result would be for the Mofussil a Code of nearly 800 sections, inconveniently contained in three separate enactments, side by side, with a number of outlying Acts and Regulations dealing directly or indirectly with Criminal Courts and Criminal Procedure. For this shapeless mass Mr. Stokes proposed to give the whole country one compact Code containing only five hundred sixty-eight sections not nearly seven hundred as the High Court Judges had alleged with more zeal than accuracy. The learned Judges also alleged that the new code was encumbered with matter connected with the Courts having jurisdiction in the Presidency Towns which related to a very small section of those concerned in the administration of Justice.' Here, again, was an exaggeration, for of the 568 sections of the new Code, those relating exclusively to the Presidency High Courts and Presidency Magistrates were only twelve in number * * * * There were also a few words in section 486, which gave an appeal to the High Court from a conviction in a contempt case by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency town." That was all. Mr. Whitley Stokes of course believes, that he has triumphantly refuted the arguments brought forward by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. But there is another side to the question as the *Pioneer* pertinently observes: "Briefly stated, the proposal is to repeal an elaborate an Act which the most intelligent native officers, police and judicial, are just beginning to understand, and which the more intelligent non-officials may shortly be expected to understand, in order to substitute one Act containing 566 sections for 14 enactments containing, it is said, over 1,050 sections. Assuming these figures to be correct, the obvious reply is that the district officers, police and judicial, only know of one, the present Act of 541 sections. The 153 sections in the High Courts Act X of 1875 and the 247 sections in the Presidency Magistrates Act IV. of 1877, are nothing to district officers; and if these sections, amounting altogether to 400 sections, are included in the alleged 1050 sections, then the main plea, on the score of saved sections, obviously fails. The simple result will be that those officers will have to read and refer to twice as many sections as they have now. In any case to re-enact Acts X of 1875 and IV of 1877 is obviously labour lost." We fully agree with our contemporary.

It is all very well to speak of the theoretical advantages of the policy of providing the country with a simple and uniform system of law. But what lessons has experience taught us in this matter? The present Code of Criminal Procedure, in the preparation of which Mr. Whitley Stokes as Secretary in the Legislative Department must have had a great share, became law in 1872. We were assured at the time that the B. Code was a complete body of Criminal Procedure, and that no pains had been spared to make its provisions plain and practical. But scarcely had two years elapsed since the date of its coming into operation, when it was found necessary to amend the Code by an Act which contained 47 sections; and now Mr. Whitley Stokes himself tells us that the defects of the present Code which have been since discovered cannot be cured without passing an amending Act containing at least 200 sections. Now, a measure which we were assured in 1872, was a complete body of Criminal Procedure, has, in the course of eight years, been found so incomplete as to require some 250 additional sections to supply its deficiencies. Similarly, when the new Civil Procedure Code with which the name of Sir Arthur Hobhouse is connected and in the preparation of which Mr. Whitley Stokes had also an important share, was passed into law in 1877, we were told that the Code was a complete body of Civil Procedure. But in a short time the Code was found unworkable, and a big amending Act had to be passed in 1879 to cure its defects. Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill under consideration professes to be a complete body of Criminal Procedure; and he assures us that no pains have been spared to make its provisions plain and practical; but we have long ceased to put any faith in such assurances. It requiries no prophet to tell us that Mr. Whitley Stoke's work, like Sir James Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 and Sir Arthur Hobhouse's Civil Procedure Code of 1877, will be found deficient in many important respects, and that its omissions will have to be supplied and its wording improved and explained by a long Amending Act. If so, why waste time, labour and energy in introducing unnecessary changes and unsettling the existing order of things? In a country like India where the people are notoriously conservative and suspicious, and where justice is dispensed by officers who have not had any special legal training, frequent changes of the law cannot be sufficiently deprecated. No alteration should, indeed, be effected without extreme necessity, but we submit that no necessity has been established for this Bill. Our Legislative Department, it is well known, is not an initiating Department by constitution. No, its business is not to initiate, but simply to frame measures when the executive Government has decided upon their introduction. Mr. Whitley Stokes himself admits that the Governments of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and British Burmah are strongly opposed to any alteration and re-arrangement of the Criminal Procedure Code. It may, therefore, be asked what Government initiated the proposed revision? This question Mr. Whitley Stokes the Law Member, has not answered. It seems that Mr. Whitley Stokes has been mainly influenced by his love of symmetry in bringing forward the new Bill. We do not deny that symmetry is desirable; but to make the judicial and police officers of the country, many of whom do not know English, relearn the whole arrangement of the Code, would be a very high price to pay for securing theoretic excellence, even if it could be secured. Those who think that the proposed re-arrangement of the code will not produce any material inconvenience, do not know the actual state of things in the country.

Mr. Whitley Stokes refers to the advantages which, to his thinking, would be derived from having a clear, compact and methodical Code of Criminal Procedure and regrets that he cannot enlarge upon them. In the first place, it would diminish expense, delay and uncertainty in applying the Penal Code for the punishment of offences; in the second, it would furnish "a potent instrument of education;" and in the third it would tend "to maintain our intellectual prestige among the quick-witted races over whom we rule in India." We do not see how the proposed Code, when it becomes law, will diminish expense and delay in applying the Penal Code for the punishment of offences. It is a pity that the Law Member does not explain how the new Code, which is now on the Legislative anvil, will lead to a saving of expense and time. That it will increase instead of diminishing uncertainty in applying the substantive criminal law for the punishment of offences, there can be no manner of doubt, considering that justice is dispensed in this country by officers who have not had any special legal training. We do not hesitate to say that frequent changes of the law must inevitably entail confusion, perplexity and blundering. This is as clear as the most elementary proposition. It will take those members of the judicial and police services, who do not know English—and their number is still very large in many parts of the country—considerable time to master the new Code; and until they have become familiar with its provisions and arrangement, there must be delay and uncertainty in the dispensation of criminal justice. Then how will the new Code furnish a potent instrument for education? Here also Mr. Whitley Stokes does not unfortunately explain himself. The consequence of entirely upsetting and re-arranging the old Code will certainly be to compel judicial and police officers as well as pleaders and mukhtears to learn the new Code. The Law Member probably thinks that these men do not devote any time to study except under compulsion, and that, for this reason frequent legislative changes cannot fail to be beneficial to them. This is the most curious argument we have yet seen urged in support of the policy of codification. If this argument is to be carried to its logical conclusion, every Act of the Legislative Council should be altered and re-arranged as often as possible, whether there be any necessity for the change or not. In order that our legislative measures may furnish potent instruments of education, Mr. Whitley Stokes should also make them as difficult as possible for common folk to understand. Then, again, the Law Member advocates the proposed revision of the Criminal Procedure Code because, he thinks, it would tend to maintain the intellectual prestige of the British people over the quick-witted races over whom they rule in India. It is difficult patiently to consider such an argument. In order that the legislative measures of the British Government might enhance the intellectual prestige of our rulers among the people of India, we would advise Mr. Whitley Stokes to indite his statutes in hieroglyphics so that common people may not understand them.

## THE HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

WE have observed with pain for some time past the prevalence of a bad feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans in different parts of the country. Under the tolerant rule of the British the old rancour between the two classes had died out and both had learnt to live as members of a joint family. But the bigotry of a few has led to an outburst of old animosities and feuds, which we cannot too deeply deplore. Even so near to the metropolis as Sealdah there was not many months ago a case of cow-killing in such an outrageous manner as to wound the religious feelings of the Hindus in the neighbourhood. The matter was ultimately taken before the Police Court and disposed of by it. A few months ago a bitter quarrel ensued between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the district of Bhaugulpore owing to an indiscretion of the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Marindin, which led the Hindus to close their shops and to stop all intercourse with the Mahomedans. The matter was laid before Government. But the changed feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans, we regret to observe, has found a more emphatic expression in the Punjab. In the Native State of Bhawalpore it had almost led to an insurrection, but happily under the wise counsels of the British authorities the outraged Hindus were quieted quickly and without much trouble. The rancour is however raging high in Lahore, more particularly in Mooltan. We have received the following letter from Mooltan on the subject:

SIR,—Your contemporary of the *C.* and *M. Gazette* of Lahore has been giving to the public a very colored account of the attitude of the Hindoos of Mooltan regarding the Beef question. Every paragraph in that paper on the subject is believed to be *exparte* and inspired, and the public will therefore do well to receive the statements put forth by that paper with great caution. I enclose herewith a Memorial submitted by the Hindoos of Mooltan to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and trust you will wield your pen in the cause of the much persecuted Hindoos of this place. The Hindoos ask for justice and nothing more. Their only wish is to be equally treated with the Mahomedans.

It is hoped the authorities will be awakened to a sense of justice, and will soon find out that the Hindoos have been subjected to much ill-treatment at the hands of a few *Huzoors* who are known for their marked partiality towards the Mahomedans. The Memorial has been signed by more than 15,000 Hindoos. Yours etc. *Fair Play.*

We have received the petition referred to; as it is too long we regret we cannot give it *in extenso*, but we will notice its salient points. It appears that the petitioners complain of an order of the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan for the sale of beef in the town of Mooltan and also ask for permission for the Hindus of the town to open their own shops for the sale of *Jhatka* (when an animal is killed according to Hindu rites with one stroke it is called Jhatka) mutton to the Hindus. We give below a summary of the arguments of the petitioners:

(*a*)—That the sale of beef in the City of Mooltan is in contravention of the orders issued in 1849 by the Board of Administration for the Punjab.

(*b*)—And that in these orders no exception has been made in favor of sale of cooked beef in the Town.

(*c*)—That the sale of cooked beef in the Town enhances, rather than diminishes, the gravity of the offence against the religious notions of the Hindoos.

(*d*)—That the shops which have been selected for the sale of beef are on public thoroughfares, and are surrounded on almost all sides by the houses and shops of Hindoos, who will, it is feared, be compelled to leave their houses and shops, as the idea that the beef is being sold and cooked under their very nose is so repugnant to the Hindoo feelings.

(*e*)—That your memorialists have every reason to believe that agreeably to the orders issued by Government, the sale of beef is prohibited in all the Towns and Cities of the Punjab, and that the orders of Government have no where made any exception in favor of the sale of cooked beef.

(*f.*)—That the allegation made by some of the Mahomedan Raieses that bakers' shop for the sale of cooked beef have been in existence since some time, is anything but true. The onus of proof, of course, lies with them. Your memorialists can on the other hand prove that no such shops have ever existed in the Town of Mooltan, that there are more than half a dozen of cases on record in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner in which the Mahomedans who brought beef in the Town were invariably punished.

(*g.*)—That since the issue of orders by the Board of Administration for the Punjab, prohibiting the sale of beef, no Order or Act has been passed by Government legalizing the sale of beef in the City of Mooltan.

(*h.*)—That no Mahomedan could have dared to open a shop for the sale of beef without the sanction of competent authority. But no such authority was, it is believed, ever given. If some of the bakers have been selling beef by stealth, then the accumulated offence against existing orders of Government must be visited with accumulated punishment. It should certainly not have the force of a precedent.

(*i.*)—That the entire Hindoo community of Mooltan feel aggrieved at the *ex parte* order of the Deputy Commissioner and that your memorialists beg to offer their respectful protest against it.

(*j.*)—That no Hindoos have or can possibly acquiesce in such a proceeding. One Hindoo official and one Hindoo resident of Mooltan, (who make up, according to the official language of the authorities of Mooltan, "some native gentlemen of Mooltan") have approved of the order of the sale of beef. These gentlemen are not natives of Mooltan, and cannot be looked upon, in any sense, as representing the Hindoo community of Mooltan on this important subject. Your memorialists think these gentlemen must be wanting in their duty towards the British Government in not correctly representing to the authorities the general feeling of the entire Hindoo community on this all engrossing subject of the day.

The following is a free translation of the placard issued by the Mahomedans:

*!O True Believers and brothers in faith—The Great and Holy Allah has commanded in the good words of Holy Qoran "Alma-ul Mushrikin Nijas."*

Therefore hundreds of woes be upon those who eat wet things out of the hands of Hindoos (which are equal to filthy urine) and do not avoid and discard them, and thus falsify their Nimaz (prayers), Roza (fast) Wuzu (semi bathing) and oblution and commit sin; for it is according to the above verse Harram (polluting) to eat things touched by them. Prayers of such men who do not follow the verse and eat forbidden things and thus pollute themselves, their clothes, furniture and crockery, are never accepted. And besides this the faithful brethren lose their respect and honor. And it is a great shame that while Hindoos consider Mahomedans as dogs and neither eat nor drink from their hands, and hate them so much that if they give any thing, they throw it as if to a dog from a distance, the Mahomedans with both hands outstretched should, like beggars, put it in their mouths.

Woe be upon such respect and honor that for the sake of sensual enjoyment they should disregard their honor and fear of God.

May the Lord of Universe be pleased for the sake of the honor of the greatest amongst the prophets, to grant out of mercy, Kindness and charity, that all of us may shun them as they shun us.

Similarly the author of *Tafsir Kashaf &c. quotes from Ibbni-i-abbas* that faith of *Kafirs, i. e.* their bodies and words, are profane like dogs and swine, and *Hasan Basri* also says that if any body may happen to touch an infidel it necessitates purification by appointed rites.

The petitioners state that "in consequence of the present attitude of the Mahomedans, who are never slow to wound the feelings of the Hindus, the latter have given up *enmasse* the eating of mutton since the 11th April 1881. This is the practical result of the Deputy Commissioner's orders, as the Hindus cannot submit to buy mutton at the hands of Mahomedan butchers whose hands are weltering in the blood of the kine."

We regret much that the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan has led to this contretemps. The problem of governing a mixed community like that of India is difficult enough, but the difficulty is aggravated a hundred-fold if indiscreet officers from mere wantonness or carelessness or bias add fuel to the fire. We do hope that the Government of the Punjab will take up the matter in a proper spirit and deal out even-handed justice. We do not wish to foment the feeling, which is already highly wrought one way or another, by remarks of our own.

## THE OPIUM MARKET.

WE are indebted to a correspondent, who is thoroughly acquainted with the opium market, for the following practical observations:

The results of the Government Opium sales of the last three months afford good grounds for anxiety. If matters do not soon mend, we fear even the low estimate which our new Finance Minister has made of the opium revenue for the year 1881-82, will fail to be realized, so far as Bengal opium is concerned. The price of Behar opium, the manufacture of 1878-79, which before the second sale of this year ranged above Rs. 1400 per chest, reached at the last sale which took place on the 2nd instant, so low as Rs. 1,265. The price of Benares opium too has shared the same fate. In the course of the last three sales, it has fallen from above Rs. 1,400 to Rs 1,240. There is at present in the market new Behar opium, the manufacture of 1879-80. This opium before the last sale was expected on all hands to realize at least Rs. 1400 per chest, but strange to say it fetched at the last sale a price no higher than Rs. 1340; and what is more strange, even this price did not stand after the sale. It has already gone below Rs. 1300, and is hurrying towards the level of the price of the old opium.

The above low state of the market, we learn from reliable authorities, has been brought about by large accumulations of unsold Indian opium in every consular port in China; the result of the policy of Sir John Strachey, which induced Government to sell annually for the last three years continually such a large quantity as 60,000 or 56,400 chests. With the beginning of 1879, Government commenced selling 60,000 chests or 5,000 chests a month; and the consequence was that the price at once shewed a downward tendency. In the course of time it ebbed away so low that at one time it made Government considerably anxious. At last they hit upon a policy which tended for the time to keep up the falling price of Bengal opium. They raised the duty on Malwa opium by Rs. 50. Of all the different kinds of opium which find a market in China, Malwa has a superior consistence, and consequently commands the highest price. A rise in the price of Malwa opium caused by an addition to its duty, increased the demand for Bengal opium which consequently rose a little in its price.

The quantity sold in 1880 was 56400 chests; and although this quantity was less by 3600 chests than the quantity sold in the previous year, the price shewed no signs of improvement. The year 1880 would have yielded a poor revenue from opium, were it not for the fact that there was a *very scanty* Malwa crop. It was this alone which swelled the proceeds from Bengal opium to an unprecedentedly large figure in 1880.

In the present season, however, the Malwa harvest has become *unusually* abundant, and although this opium has not yet been caked and rendered fit for exportation to China, yet the very prospect of an abundant supply of this opium has been telling *seriously* upon the price of Bengal opium for the last three months. The fall in price has been so sudden as to crush a merchant of small capital. There are at present in the Calcutta market virtually only three firms to purchase the Government opium. Competition in the trade is utterly extinct, and the firms alluded to have simply to take opium at the next sales at their own prices, just as they did at the last sale. The downfall has not yet properly come. The serious nature of it will be apparent before long. For such a deplorable state of the opium revenue as may yet come to pass Government has to thank nobody else than Sir John Strachey. According to him Government ought to sell every year more opium than China can consume with a view to put down indegenous cultivation of opium in that country. An idea more mistaken and more misleading could never, we think, enter the head of a true financier or commercial statesman. If the Chinese have lands available for growing poppy on them, is it to be expected, or rather ought any liberal-minded person to expect that they should allow those lands to lie waste. Moreover, China pays for Indian opium simply because she cannot grow opium of Indian quality. The value of the Indian drug lies in its peculiar quality, and so long as this quality shall last, so long shall Indian opium find more or less a market in China.

Formerly whenever in any one year the produce of Malwa opium was large, Government invariably decreased the supply of Bengal opium for sale in that year, and *vice versa* This policy was a good one, tended as it did to produce a proper equilibrium in the market. It is on all hands desirable that Government should revert to this policy; and looking to the large produce of Malwa opium this year, and the present overstocked market in China, we are inclined to think that a less number of chests than 56400 chests should be brought to sale. This naturally leads to the enquiry as to what number of chests should be sold next year. For many years before the year 1879, the highest number of chests ever sold by Government in a year was 54,000; and the lowest 45,000. The average of these numbers points to 49,000 chests. If we, on the other hand, take into consideration the estimated produce of the current season we do not think Government can bring forward into the market more than 48,000 chests, for the reports of cultivation from the mofussil do not estimate the produce of both the Behar and Benares Agencies at more than 24,000 chests each. Besides the quantity which the manufacture in the present season will yield, Government has got in hand a reserved stock of about 21,000 chests, and unless Government chooses to draw upon the quantity thus kept by as a reserve against future contingencies, the quantity to be sold cannot exceed 48,000 chests as mentioned above. We are informed on good authority that it is not the intention of Govt. to reduce the reserve in hand, and that on the contrary, it is their desire that it should not be less than 30,000 chests. If our memory does not fail us, we remember to have read in Lord Hatington's first speech in the House of Commons as Indian minister regarding the existing sources of Indian revenue that he had already instructed the Indian Government not to withdraw any quantity of opium for future sale from the quantity already kept by as a reserved stock. Be that as it may, it is an undeniable fact that while the actual and the expected downfall in the price of opium urgently calls for a reduction in the number of chests now sold, the state of the reserve stock and the estimated produce of the current season alike point to the same conclusion. The present state of the opium market is really alarming, and we presume it is high time for Government to take the matter into their earliest consideration through the wise and able administrator, who has recently succeeded Mr. Buckland in the Board of Revenue. The matter is the more urgent as any change which Government may now be inclined to make in the quantity to be brought forward for sale must according to the existing conditions take place after the expiration of 12 months hence. The earlier, therefore, a change is notified, the better effect will it have in checking the falling price prospectively.

## REVIEWS.

*An analysis of Reid's Enquiry into the Human Mind on the principles of common sense, with notes and an appendix. By W. C. Fink, Second Edition.*

We regret we have not been able earlier to notice this little work which is a useful hand-book for students.

Metaphysics seems to be one of the subjects for the First Arts Examination, and the Senate have laid down as a text Dr. Reid's treatise on the Human Mind, and we congratulate Mr. Fink on his being able to bring out a second edition of his analysis.

People are not quite agreed as to the wisdom of putting a subject like metaphysics or a work like that of Reid into the hands of First Arts students. One should not forget that the days of Plato and Pulotinus are over and the old methods have failed and been well nigh exploded. Those grave inquiries into the particular *logement* of the soul, which in former times so much agitated the thinking world, and Descartes domiciling the soul in the pineal glands, now read like one of the legends of old. Reid has doubtless done some good work in his way, and battled successfully with the popular theory of "Idea," although his own common sense theory was also afterwards doomed, and some credit is certainly due to him for his endeavours to rouse the attention of his readers to the nature of the connection between body and mind. While in this frame of mind we are disposed to think that our young men should first study the elements of physiology. A knowledge of the circulation of the blood in the human system is without doubt more useful than a mere metaphysical analysis of the faculty of imagination. A study of mental science is wholly unprofitable and barren without some acquaintance with animal physiology, and in this view Baine's mental and moral science is on the right lines. The relation of body and mind is more intimate than some orthodox people will allow, and the operation of vivisection will help us in time to a better elucidation of the intellectual powers than our so-called intuitional reason can ever claim to do.

We can nevertheless confidently say that Mr. Fink's manual is of invaluable help to students striving for University degrees.

*Rudra Chunda—a drama. By Rubindranath Tagore Valmiki Press.*

This is the title of a melo-drama from the pen of a writer, who belongs to a nest of singing birds, and to whose credit it may be said that amid great temptations they have made literature and poetry the vocation of their life. The sons and daughters of the venerable Babu Debendranath Tagore have set an example which the scions of our noble families might follow with advantage and credit. As regards the performance under notice we need scarcely say it is not a drama properly so-called nor an opera. Of course the writer would not stoop to the composition of farces, and his performance is not a farce. It is a sort of interlocutory poem—short but sweet.

The writer we may add not long ago visited Europe, and though fond of English scenes and the English people, his Anglican partiality has not made him so unpatriotic as to abjure his maternal language and the habits and customs of the country of his birth. He is culling honey from foreign flowers to enrich his home, but is quite national in his tone and feeling.

*Parthaparajoy Natuka—A drama in Bengali. By Munmohun Bose.*

We owe Babu Monmohun Bose an apology for our inability to notice earlier his last publication. He is one of our popular dramatic writers. He has given to the public six dramatic pieces including the present, and all the preceding publications have passed through several editions. His first performance, Ramabhisek Nataka, is deservedly held in high estimation as is evidenced by the fact of its having passed through no less than six editions in less than six years. Strictly speaking his present performance is not a drama in the proper sense of the term. It is an operatic piece and as such it is a work of great merit. The songs have been conceived in exquisite taste and their tune and measure are all in perfect keeping with each other. The scenes presented are full of pathos and the characters are well drawn. There is we must confess a little too much of feeling throughout, which gives the play an air of sameness. The story of the opera may be given in a few words. It describes the battle of the Pandavas with the young king of the Gandharvas in which Urjun is vanquished and disabled by the Gundharva king, who turns out to be a son of Urjun by Chitrangada, a Gundharva princess. Babu Monmohun Bose possesses great powers, and he will do justice to himself if he takes to higher flights of imagination and fancy than he has done in the work before us.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that a general meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held on Thursday next the 24th Instant at 4 P. M. The object of the meeting is to take the sanction of the subscribers to the disposal of Government securities for the purchase of the house of the Association from Government.

WE HEAR that Mr. H. L. Dampier takes leave for five months from the 3rd proximo and that Mr. H. J. Reynolds will carry on the duties of both members of the Board of Revenue till the return of Mr. Mangles. Mr. Macaulay, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, takes three months' privilege leave at the after end of June, and Mr. Kisch, the

present Under-Secretary in the Judicial Department, acts for him. Mr. C. E. Buckland, Magistrate of Howrah, also takes privilege leave for three months, and Mr. Abbott acts for him.

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WE ARE sorry to announce the death of the Maharaja of Nepal. The Prime Minister of Nepal, particularly in the days of Sir Jung Bahadur, so much overshadowed the Maharaja that His Highness's individuality was hardly perceptible. His Highness possessed a quiet disposition and much benevolence.

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WE ARE GLAD to observe that a native gentleman has been deemed qualified to hold the office of Post Master General of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Rai Saligram Bahadur, who has distinguished himself in the Department, has received the appointment. A native officer has been appointed Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Madras. These are examples for the other provinces.

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WE ARE sorry to learn that the Governor of Madras is seriously ill. His Excellency is we believe suffering from fever. Though on the shady side of sixty, he is a strong man, and we sincerely and earnestly hope that His Excellency will be able to get over the present crisis.

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IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to notice that the Bengal Government has appointed Mr. B. L. Gupta Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore. Mr. Burrua also officiated in the same capacity for a few weeks in that district. These appointments show that the Government has confidence in native civilians and considers them fit to be put in charge of districts.

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WE ARE SORRY to observe that the *Sheffield Express* projected by Messrs. Routledge and Wilson has collapsed. Mr. Wilson writes to Mr. Routledge to say that "his health will not warrant him in continuing his duties in connection with the *Express*," and proposes to make over the paper to him. Mr. Routledge in reply says, "I have a mortal horror of going into debt, and I cannot bring myself at this time of life to re-start the paper myself alone, in a town where I am an entire stranger." We are exceedingly sorry that the venture which promised some good to India has been nipped in the bud.

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SIR ASHLEY EDEN has signalized his reign by the abolition of the Wards' Institution. We must candidly confess we cannot congratulate him on this achievement. During the two and twenty years the Institution was in existence it trained some of the best and most public spirited zemindars of the day. The abolition of the Institution will only serve to place the wards in not a few instances under enervating zenana influence, corrupt amla, unscrupulous mukhtears, and unsympathising Collectors and Commissioners. But the deed is done. The Institution will cease to exist from the first June next. The only good act done by Sir Ashley Eden in connection with this business is the grant of full pay pension to Dr. Rajendralala Mittra, the Director of the Institution, thus enabling him to devote the rest of his days to literature and to the service of his country. For this generous act the native community cannot but feel deeply grateful to him.

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WE PUBLISH in another column a full report of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's speech at the last annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. The speech speaks so well for itself and so thoroughly without "hairsplitting" that there is no necessity for us to add any thing by way of reply to the strictures of the *Englishman* on it. In these hard matter-of-fact days of the close of the 19th century it is not at all likely that such a canting theory as learning for its own sake will be tolerated in scholastic education, even when enunciated by so high a personage as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and backed by the leading Anglo-Indian paper in Bengal. Nevertheless Dr. Mitra has done well in protesting against it. A great statesman once said, "allow a falsehood to circulate for an hour, and it would be impossible to eradicate it afterwards." The shortest and sweetest reply for the canting "too-too-ism" of our contemporary will, we think, be found in the following extract from *Punch*:

*Maudle.*—"How *consummately* lovely your son is, Mrs. Brown!"

*Mrs. Brown (a Philistine from the country).*—"What? He's a *nice, manly* Boy, if you mean *that*, Mr. Maudle. He has just left school, you know, and wishes to be an artist."

*Maudle.*—"*Why* should he be an artist?"

*Mrs. Brown.*—"Well, he must be *something*."

*Maudle.*—Why should he *be* anything? Why not let him remain for ever content to EXIST BEAUTIFULLY?"

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THE SUPPLEMENT to the *Calcutta Gazette* contains several important official papers, which we wish to notice at leisure. The first is the report of the Committee on the registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorce. The second is the Resolution of Government on the operations of the Cess Acts for the year ending the 30th September last. The third is the report of the salt market. The fourth is the Resolution on the annual report of the Reformatory School for 1880. The Reformatory School at Alipore is a very important experiment. It is the first attempt made in Bengal to reclaim juvenile offenders by moral instruction and practical training. This school was established by Sir Richard Temple, but it has been nursed by Sir Ashley Eden. The Board of Management consists of the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, President, the Inspector General of Jails, Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Payne, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Larymore, Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, Newab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali, and the Honble Kristodas Pal. The establishment consists of Mr. Krishner, the Superintendent, one English teacher, one Pundit, and one Moulavi, and several trade teachers. The boys are taught Bengali, Urdu, and Hindusthani, and a few the elements of English. In the practical trades they are taught carpentary, tinman's work, iron-smith's work, and book-binding, also horticulture and gardening. The present Superintendent takes a hearty personal interest in the boys and in his work, and not a little of the success, which has attended the institution, is due to his exertions. Time has not yet arrived for a fair test of the fruits of the institution, but it is satisfactory to note that of the six boys who have left it during the last two years only one has relapsed into habits of dishonesty. The Board of Management have asked the Magistrates of districts, to which boys may return, to supply them with periodical reports on their habits and character for record in their office. This record will hereafter be the best evidence of the work done by the institution.

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AFTER a distinguished and successful career extending over more than one-third of a century, Moulavi Tahmiz Khan, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Surgeon, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, has sent in his application to Government for retirement on pension. He was one of the first and best fruits of the Calcutta Medical College. He had seen service in various parts of the country and every-where he served with distinction. As he himself says, "it was his lot to work as one of the earliest Indian laborers in the field of European medicine in this country, without the sympathy of even his co-religionists, as the race to which he belongs has been unfortunately backward in receiving European enlightenment." And the services he has rendered would do honor to any man. He has served under a succession of men, some of whom have passed into history, and every one of them speaks in the highest terms of his talents, abilities and services. The Government has also recognized his services by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur. He now prays that the Government will be pleased to grant him a special pension equivalent to his present pay. He has we must say made out a very strong case for generous consideration.

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MR. HARRISON, as Commissioner of Police, has issued the following order regarding preaching at the Squares:

*Commissioner's Order No.72.*

On the 29th April last, an order was issued, prohibiting meetings for religious preaching in Wellington Square and other Squares belonging to the Corporation of Calcutta, except when the person preaching had been duly authorised by the Officiating Chairman to use the Square for that purpose.

This order was necessitated by the disturbances that had recently occured in Wellington Square, but, though the prohibition has been disregarded in certain cases, no prosecution has yet been instituted, as it was brought to the notice of the Officiating Commissioner of Police, that the practice of preaching without authorisation had for some years past been very general, and that several of the preachers claimed it as a right, with which the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta had no power to interfere.

On the evening of the 14th instant a serious disturbance again occured in Wellington Square, in consequence of, and connected with, the claim of certain Hindu preachers to exercise the so called right above referred to. This renders it imperatively necessary to interfere in the interests of order, and temporarily to prohibit all preaching in Wellington Square, as well as to place it under necessary restrictions.

It is therefore ordered, that no assembly or meeting for religious preaching, for lecturing, or for any religious service shall be held in Wellington Square, till further orders. Also that no such assembly shall be held in Beadon Square, College Square, Wellesley Square, or Cornwallis Square, unless the preacher or person conducting the service or lecturer be duly authorised in writing by the Officiating Commissioner of Police.

The Police officers on duty will shew a copy of this order to the preacher, or person conducting the service, or lecturer, and to the leading members of the assembly, and should warn them, that unless they peaceably disperse at once, it will be necessary to institute a prosecution against them for infringing this order.

CALCUTTA, *71th May* 1881. } H. L. HARRISON, *Offg. Commissioner of Police.*

We are glad to observe that Mr. Harrison has taken the bull by the horn. The rivalry in preaching, which has of late sprung up in Calcutta, is detrimental to order, and the Commissioner of Police has therefore rightly ruled that no preaching shall be allowed at the Squares without his written permission. On the 14th instant there was "a serious disturbance" at Wellington Square—it was the third of its kind and by far the most serious, and the Commissioner of Police would have been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, if he had taken no notice of it. But we are no less surprised than sorry to see the attitude which the Missionaries have taken in this matter. They profess to preach the divine law, and yet they have banded themselves together to defy the human law, forgetting that the human law is based upon the divine law, and that society could not exist if obedience to law were left to the whim or caprice of individuals. The essence of all law both human and divine is the promotion of human welfare, and as the Missionaries preach the Word of God for the good of man, we cannot conceive with what consistency they set themselves above law. In doing so they have not only placed themselves in a false position but also the faith which they profess and preach and the community they represent. What will the Hindus and Mahomedans think of them when they see these messengers of peace openly defy the law? They are indeed setting a very bad example to those to whom they preach—by word of mouth they inculcate obedience to law, but in their own persons they are practising the reverse. Have they for a moment reflected on the position they have assumed? As Missionaries they profess to disseminate peace and order, and as Englishmen it is their duty in this foreign land to preserve order, and yet they have been foremost to defy order, They threaten agitation in England through Exeter Hall, but we cannot believe that the impartial British public will sympathize with them in their spirit of defiance of law. Let them remember that Mr. Harrison has done nothing to interfere with their right to preach—he has simply invited them to co-operate with him in the preservation of order by taking out license with a view to prevent disturbance. Perhaps there is some feeling among the Missionaries, because Mr. Harrison is a Roman Catholic, but we can assure them that they could not have a fairer man to deal with than him. He has no religious bias whatever; he is placed in a difficult and delicate position, and he is doing his duty boldly and manfully. They are, we are constrained to say, doing a public wrong by resisting such a fair and even-minded man.

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THE STATESMAN has been the most valiant champion of missionary preaching at the squares, but even he now makes one concession. He says: "We write with Wellington-square especially in our eye. When a square has been laid out as a garden, as in the case of Beadon-square, we can understand that there may be a necessity for

preventing the gathering of a large crowd which might destroy the plants and flowers; but where the square is a wide grass enclosure such as Wellington-square, where a crowd can do no more injury than on the *maidan*, we think that the public have a right to protest against any interference with the right of public meeting." By and bye we hope our contemporary will see the whole question in a clear and dry light.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

**Darlington's Pain-Curer** has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

# LOCAL.

## DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S SPEECH AT THE LAST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra said that in bringing the meeting to a close, it was expected that he should say a few words. The report which the Secretary had read of the progress of the Association, was very full and encouraging. Finance was the most important factor in the success of every association, and in respect of that factor he was happy to be able to congratulate the meeting. The report showed that there was a good balance at the Bank, and the Association owned besides a funded capital of over 92 thousand rupees. The income was always greater than the outgoings, and there has been no stinting of expense. The progress of education had also been good. Dr. Mitra had not seen the questions put at the last examination to judge for himself, but the examiners, in whom he had the highest confidence, reported very favorably on the subject. Nor would this appear remarkable if we bore in mind the character of the lecturers and the different important subjects on which they had lectured. The services rendered to the Association by those gentlemen who had lectured were invaluable, but there was no need for him to dilate on the value of lectures which had been delivered by such men as his friends the Rev. Father Lafont and Dr. Mahendralala Sircar.

The change about to be made in the affairs of the Association by the purchase of the house threw on those connected with it a responsibility which should always be very carefully borne in mind. The Association was the first attempt at scientific education in this country which the Natives were trying to acquire by themselves, and which, in Bengal had hitherto been done for them by Government and Europeans. There could be no doubt that their responsibility was very great, and every time they came to the Association, they should remember that the credit of their country, and their countrymen, rested with them, and that if they failed in carrying on the Association, they would bring upon themselves a stigma which they would not be able to wipe off in a hurry. He hoped, therefore, that they would persevere in their truly laudable efforts.

To the pupils he had not much to say. The pursuit of knowledge was no doubt an arduous task. Days of anxious study over books and instruments might often appear as removing further and further the object to be attained, which certainly was not at all encouraging; yet the students should persevere; and that in spite of the discouragement which had resulted from a theory getting currency in certain high quarters on the subject of education. For some time it has become the fashion among certain gentlemen of high social standing to preach the doctrine of learning for its own sake—of education, not for gain, but for its own sake—for the sake of learning. It might, perhaps, be considered improper on his part to question the opinion that on this subject had been passed by some of the ruling men of the country; but no man could rise above himself; each must think and judge and decide according to the light that is in him; and relying upon his own experience and knowledge of things, the speaker felt bound to say that, however taking the theory may be as a piece of sentimentalism, it was exceedingly mischievous in its tendency. If they turned to history for a solution, they would find the theory—"the pursuit of study for its own sake"—to be a mere fancy, a delusion, and not a fact. History loudly protested against such a chimerical idea. Never and nowhere in the history of man was learning pursued for its own sake, in order only to acquire learning, and not for the advantages to be derived therefrom. Learning, the Chairman submitted, was sought both on account of its material as well as its intellectual advantages, and apart from them it offered no incentive. An allusion had been made to the Indian *rishis*. He honored the memory of the *rishis* as of men who had preserved the invaluable heritage of the nation, the oldest literature extant—older than the Mosaic Chronicles; but he regretted that he did not believe a word of what had been said regarding their disinterestedness for it was not a fact that the *rishis* took to learning for its own sake. When the *rishis* took to learning, they were not *rishis*, but boys; and the parents of these boys did not send them to school to learn the letters ka, kha &c., for the sake of those letters, but for some thing ulterior—to be made fit and worthy members of the society they lived in, and to acquire wealth and renown and influence; and if they as *rishis* continued to persevere and improve upon what they learnt as boys, it was partly due to habit, partly to the necessity of their situation, but mainly to the mandates of their religion, which required them to keep their scriptures byheart. And what was true of the *rishis* was true also of the European monks of the middle ages. The monks did not pursue learning for the sake of learning, nor did they read Homer, or other ancient work simply and solely for the sake of learning. They had been all more or less educated before they became monks, and they preserved what they had learned, and improved thereon by force of circumstances. The mind, like any other part of the human organization, wanted relief, and that mental or intellectual relief from countless Ava Marias, and ever-recurring rituals was very largely afforded by the libraries of the monastics. But to say that they pursued literature simply for the sake of literature was misleading. Many monks, who were not as well educated as others took to writing manuscripts, which also afforded them employment and relief. Exercise, either physical or mental, was a law of Nature, and the tiger, even in its five feet cage went round and round in it for exercise. The human mind was a great deal more active, and was, therefore, bound to find something to do; accordingly, if any person devoted his attention for a long time to a particular branch or object of study, the habit would grow so strong in him, that he would be sure to devote some of his time towards his pet subject. Hence it was that idlers like himself who had nothing to do, took to antiquities (Laughter.) But that did not imply learning for its own sake. Had he not been educated and trained to a particular mode of thinking in his youth, he would have taken to something else than antiquities for his gratification, perhaps something which would have yielded him a tangible profit (laughter.) Doubtless well-educated men in easy circumstances and with particular turns of mind were the principal agents in enlarging the sphere of literature and science, but to say that they pursued learning for the sake of learning would be wrong, except in very rare, exceptional cases. Any how the occupation of grown up idlers did not apply to the learning or education of youths in connexion with which the theory had been propounded. As regards youth it may be boldly and unhesitatingly asserted that no one ever pursued learning for the sake of learning alone, but for the sake of some sort of reward or return. Every father who sends a boy to school, calculates beforehand the good that education would render to his son; he thinks and ponders and calculates, he weighs carefully the intellectual capacity of his son and the prospects before him, before he selects a special line of study for him. If, for example, the meeting took what in England was considered one of the most lucrative professions, the profession of Law, than which no other profession was more crowded, would they for a moment believe, that it was studied for its own sake? If, they removed the temptation of retainers and refreshers, of frequent fees and fat Judgeships, it would not require a soothsayer to predict in what state the Benches in the different Inns of Court would be. In the Medical profession, and in the department of Physical science, the prizes were not so numerous, and consequently the number of persons who sought employment in those branches was comparatively small. At first sight, religion would appear to offer very good facilities for devotion to disinterested study, yet theological classes were never very largely attended, except by those who could not readily command any thing better, and the bulk of the people looked with horror on waxing "rich on forty pounds a year;" and if there had not been such allurements as canonries and bishopries and prelacies with wide domains, and large salaries the clerical profession would be less sought after. And what was true in England was true over all Europe. Everywhere education or learning was sought for the sake of material advantages and not for learning solely. The same was and must be the case in India, and the speaker did not regret it. They were the best and most legitimate incentives to learning, and no one did wrong by making them his aim. The most ardent admirer of the sweet and bewitching sentimentalism of learning for its own sake, did not for a moment think of it when deciding about the future career of his own children. The question which the youths of this country had to solve was, therefore, not whether they should learn for learning's sake, or for gain, but what were the branches of learning to which they could devote their time, attention and money with the prospect of the highest return. It may sound too utilitarian, but it would ultimately do much greater good to the cause of learning, than what can be expected from the canting œsthetic utterism of the day. The branch which the students attending that Association had selected was, so far as Bengal was concerned, a new one; the country was a large one, the resources vast,—the mineral and other wealth of the country were abundant, but as yet untapped. The key of science was needed to open the store-house. Let physical science be thoroughly studied, both in theory and practice, and let it be brought to bear upon our mines and minerals our vegetable productions and our manufactories, and incalculable would be the benefit that would be rendered to the students of science, as well as to the country at large. That the Association may be the instruments for such a blessing was a consummation for which the members should devote their utmost exertions. (Applause).

# COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 21st May,* 1881.

Want of animation has continued to prevail over our commercial markets and nothing of importance has transpired during the week under review, save transactions in Govt. securities.

Imports.—Piece-goods, in this market the demand from the districts in Upper Bengal has continued and a fair amount of business has taken place in Greys chiefly, but not without concessions as before. White and coloured goods have also found buyers, but to a limited extent about previous rates.

Yarn.—This market on the resumption of business after a week's holiday hardly succeeded to attract sufficient attention of the trade, a few sales only of import 40s. have been effected at slightly reduced rates. In country manufactures there was nothing done.

Exports.—This market has neither been in a very favourable position. A fair amount of business has been done in Linseed, Wheat and Rice, particulars of which will be found under their respected heads.

Linseed.—Transactions have rather been restricted in consequence of inadequate supplies—and prices have advanced 2 to 3 annas per maund—present quotations are 4 to 4-2-6 per B. maund. Wheat met with better inquiry at the following rates 2-4 to 2-12 for all descriptions.

Jute.—No change to report prices remain much the same as before. Rice, about 4,500 bags of 2 mds. each, found buyers of the following kinds at the rates below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table gross | ... | ... 2-8 to 2-10 |
| Ballam | .. | ... 1-12 to 2-1-6 |
| Kheari | ... | ... 1-8 to 1-11 |
| Kajla | ... | ... 1-6 to 1-9 |
| Mooghee | ... | ... 1-14 to 2-2-6 |
| Raree | ... | ... 1-6 to 1-10 |

Prices of all kinds except few Raree for which there has been no demand have slightly advanced.

MONETARY.

There has been no change since our last report.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has been in an excited state until this afternoon when the news of the new loan which is to be opened very soon reached the bazar and affected the speculative spirit of the operators and prices began to drop fast as there were more sellers than buyers at the time. They after having attained the height of Rs. 103-8 for four per cent. and 111-2 for four-half per cent. dropped to 102-14 to 103 for four per cent. and 110-14 for four-half as the speculators were large in number.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market found better business than before.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Native General Library, Bombay | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Moulvi Jonnat Hossain Khan, Gya | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Charirman Municipality, Dacca | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Bijnour Agricultural Institute | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Mansukaram Suryaram Esq., Bombay | 14 | 12 | 0 |
| Babu Chundeenarayan Sen Gupta, Deoghur | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Preonath Chatterjee, Jeypore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Suteeshchunder Sing, Kandi | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Issurchunder Das, Hajeegunge | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Okhoycoomar Banerjee, Shillong | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chudeechurn Mittra, Indore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Womeschunder Mondol, Chinsurah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Preonath Chowdry, Kurseong | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Sarodaprosad Ghose, Beerbhoom | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Mohendarnath Sircar, Arrah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Mehendranath Banerjee, Shillong | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Annundmoy Moitra, Santipore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ramnarain Samordar, Attra-Singhtee | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Joodoonath Ghose, Chundernagore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Bidhuvooson Pal Chowdry, Latudah | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bhugwan Das, Sonepat | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Krishna Kumar Dey, Gowhatty | 6 | 10 | 0 |

# Government Notifications.

## Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 18, 1881.

GENERAL.—Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Samachurn, resigned.

Pundit Shyamnarayan is appointed temporarily to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Sewan in Sarun, pending the return from leave of Sub-Deputy Collector Moulvi Mahomed-ul-Nabi, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Bunkimchunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rajmohun Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Chittagong Division, *vice* Baboo Hurrypoddo Ghose.

Baboo Bhaibaz Sinha is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Bhagulpore Division, *vice* Baboo Koylashchunder Chatterjee, promoted.

Major E G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 12th ultimo, *vice* Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st instant.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Pawsey, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Godfrey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Khoorda division of the Pooree district, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Pooree, and is appointed to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Officiating Magistrate and Collector. Rajshahye, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr. W. H. Grimley.

Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

Baboo Gopalchunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector Ranaghat, in the district of Nuddia, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Lavee Code.

Baboo Khudiram Poddar is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Ranaghat, in the district of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopalchunder Bannerjee, or until further orders.

# Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

The right to catch fish in the Diamond Harbour Road Drainage Channel will be let to the highest bidder for a term of 10 months from the 1st of June 1881, at a public auction to be held at the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, No 12 Writers' Buildings, on Monday the 30th instant, at 12 O'clock noon

Conditions and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

*Calcutta,* *17th May* 1881. } POULTER B. ROBERTS C. E., Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage & Embankment Division.

## DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. DEBENTURE LOAN.

In accordance with the powers conferred on them under the Articles of Association the Directors of this Company hereby write Tenders for Darjeeling Steam Tramway Co's Debentures to the extent of one lakh of rupees.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 500 each and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable half-yearly say on 1st December and on 1st June on presentation of Coupons which will be attached to the Debentures. The Debentures will be repayable to the bearers on 1st June 1891, but the Directors reserve to themselves the right to pay off at any time, after 1st June 1884 such debentures as they may think fit, on giving three months' notice of their intention to do so.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the Holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and revenue. Should there hereafter be a further issue of Debentures, the Debenture of each series issued will rank pari passu with the present issue.

Tenders will be received up to 3 P. M, on Wednesday 25th May, 1881, at the office of the undersigned where forms of tender can be obtained on application and due notice will be given to the successful tenderers.

Payment in full of any accepted Tender must be made to this Office by the 1st June 1881 on which date the Debentures will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Directors.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co.
*Secretaries & Treasurers.*
8, *Clive Street, Calcutta* 19*th May* 1881.

## NOLICE.

A complete body of annotations to Entrance Course for 1881 is ready for Sale. Cash Price Rupee 1. To be had from Mudden Mohun Muddock. Book-Seller 191 old China Bazar, or from R. N. Banerjee 83-2 Sham Bazar Street, Calcutta.

## Notice.

Wanted a second master for the Dighapatia H. C. E. School salary Rs. 50 a month. The school is some two miles distant from the Railway Station at Natore. All applications are to be sent in before 10th June to the Sub-divisional officer Natore.

GIRIS CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI,
The 11th May 1881. Head-master.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

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FOR
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| The men girls like | Meaning of a brick |
| Anecdotes of Fashion | Beautiful Prayer of a wife |
| Henry Raymond Fink | Little attentions |
| The Poet's Corner | Accidental Discoveries |
| What I live for | A child's query |
| Noble lives | The wives of Poets |
| The brook and the loud | Seizing the right moment |
| Correspondence | A lady on ladies |
| School boys on the Census | A conscientious dog |
| Literary Notices | A appeal to Honour |
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